

GLE

GLASSWORT. *n. f.* [*salicornia*, or saltwort.]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryos afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The species are two. These plants grow on the sea-coasts in many parts of Europe, and upon the shores in several places of England which are washed every tide with the salt water. The inhabitants, near the sea-coast where these plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of Summer, when they are fully grown; and, after having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promiscuously gathered for use. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, much used by the chymists.

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or glasswort; and for the coarser or green fort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLASSY. *adj.* [from *glass*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a glassy substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most afflu'd:
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heav'n,
As makes the angels weep. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shews his hoary leaves in the glassy stream. *Shak. Ham.*

The magnet attracteth the shining or glassy powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing-duft. *Brown.*

Whose womb produc'd the glassy ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*

A hundred sweep,
With stretching oars, the glassy deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

GLASTONBURY Thorn. *n. f.* A species of MEDLAR, which tree. This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in Winter, and flowers again in the Spring, and in no other respect differs from the common hawthorn. *Miller.*

GLAUCOMA. *n. f.* [*γλαυκωμα*; *glaucoma*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The glaucoma is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAIVE. *n. f.* [*glaiue*, French; *glai*, a hook, Welsh. *Glaiue* is Eric for a broad sword.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a glaive had pendant by his side. *Fairfax, b. i.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and glaives,
Gave chase to rockets and white flaves. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

TO GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; *glavan*, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a glaving council is as dangerous on the one hand as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician is on the other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

TO GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glaze*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hang'd, and glazed with crystalline glass. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glasse*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, glaz'd with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shaksp. R. II.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may glaze and brandish the weapons, yet is it found reason that carries the stroke home. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. ii. c. 6.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to glaze, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

GLAZIER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *glazier*, or *glazier*, of *glaze*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set, and fastened by the glazier. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The dextrous glazier strong returns the bound,
And ginsling fathoms on the penthouse found. *Gay's Trivia.*

GLEAD. *n. f.* A buzzard hawk; a kite. It retains that name in Scotland.

GLEAM. *n. f.* [*geloma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladome gleam;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

At last a gleam
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry gleam appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

Mine is a gleam of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercaft. *Dryd. Aureng.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addison's Cata.*

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
Around the dreary coast,
But dreadful gleams,
Fires that glow,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

TO GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden confection.

Observant of approaching day,
The meek-eyed morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint gleaming in the dappled East. *Thomson's Summer.*

Ye gleamings of departed peace
Shine out your last. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or gleam in lengthen'd vista through the trees. *Thomson.*

GLEAMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden confections of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleamy ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

TO GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as *skinner* thinks, from *granum*.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and glean'd in the field after the reapers. *Ruth ii.*

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only glean'd. *Dryden.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To glean Palemon's fields. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather
So much as from occasions you may glean,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

That goodness
Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shak. H. VIII.*

The glean'd of them in the highways five thousand men. *Judg. xx. 45.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his reluctant arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the routed rear. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to glean what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together. *Lach.*

GLEAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The gleams of yellow thyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b. iv.*

GLEANER. *n. f.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a gleaner in the field. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house gleaner of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superior to him, as a man conversant about the court is to a shopkeeper. *Lach.*

GLEANNING. *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleanings, or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the gleaming of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the gleanings of the rich man's harvest. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

GLEBE. *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil and wine,
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If odorous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will answer to the Sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

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